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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/672,865	09/26/2003	Eric R. Bradford	01-7116	1275
32681	7590	10/22/2004	EXAMINER	
PLANTRONICS, INC. 345 ENCINAL STREET P.O. BOX 635 SANTA CRUZ, CA 95060-0635			MAYO III, WILLIAM H	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2831	

DATE MAILED: 10/22/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/672,865	BRADFORD, ERIC R.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	William H. Mayo III	2831	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM
 THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 August 2004.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1,2 and 4-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1,2 and 4-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 19 August 2004 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

1. The drawings were received on August 19, 2004. These drawings are approved.

Claim Objections

2. Claim 12 is objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c), as being of improper dependent form for failing to further limit the subject matter of a previous claim. Applicant is required to cancel the claim(s), or amend the claim(s) to place the claim(s) in proper dependent form, or rewrite the claim(s) in independent form. Specifically, claim 12 recites the claim limitations previously recited in claim 10 from which it depends, and therefore fails to provide any additional claimed structural details, and therefore fails to further limit the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

4. Claims 1-2, 5, 10-12, and 14-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by DeFlorio (Pat Num 5,949,026). DeFlorio discloses an electrical cable system (Figs 1-4) prevents intertwining of the individual cables and provides a means

for combining the cables as one combined entity (Col 1, lines 54-59). Specifically, with respect to claim 1, DeFlorio discloses an electrical cable system (Fig 1) comprising a first electrical cable (left 10) comprising a strip shaped insulation material (14); at least one electrical conductor (12) disposed within the strip shaped insulation material (14); a second electrical cable (right 10) comprising a groove shaped (i.e. hook and loop) insulation material (13) for receiving the strip shaped insulation material (14); at least one electrical conductor (11) disposed within the groove shaped insulation material (13), wherein the first electrical cable (left 10) and second electrical cable (right 10) may be releasably joined to form a co-joined cable by mating the strip shaped insulation material (14) with the groove shaped insulation material (13, Col 2, lines 35-44), wherein the first electrical cable (left 10) and second electrical cable (right 10) are joined using a releasable press-and-fit seal (i.e. hook and loop seal, Col 2, lines 39-54). With respect to claim 2, DeFlorio discloses the cable system (Fig 1) further comprising an actuator (i.e. zipper not numbered), wherein the actuator (zipper) comprises a first end (bottom of zipper) defining a single aperture (where joined cables left and right 10) exit through which the first electrical cable (left 10) and second electrical cable (right 10) pass through; and a second end (top of zipper) defining a first and second aperture (left and right holes in which the cables left and right 10 enter) separated by a divider (separator at point of zipper), wherein the first electrical cable (left 10) passes through the first aperture (left side) and the second electrical cable (right 10) passes through the second aperture (right side), and wherein the actuator (zipper) is capable of bi-directional movement (up and down movement) along the cable system (Figs 1-2), and

wherein movement of the actuator (zipper) in a first direction (upward) joins the first electrical cable (left 10) and second electrical cable (right 10, Fig 1) and movement of the actuator (zipper) in a second direction (downward) releases the first electrical cable (left 10) from the second electrical cable (right 10, Fig 2). With respect to claim 5, DeFlorio discloses that the strip shaped insulation material (14) further comprises a protruding edge (i.e. hook) for interlocking with the groove shaped insulation material (13, ie loop). With respect to claim 10, DeFlorio discloses an electrical cable system (Fig 1) comprising a first electrical cable (left 10) comprising a first strip shaped insulation material (14); at least one electrical conductor (12) disposed within the first strip shaped insulation material (14) comprising a first groove shaped insulation material (i.e. loop of 14, Col 2, lines 39-54); a second electrical cable (right 10) comprising a second strip shaped insulation material (13) for inserting into the first groove shaped insulation material (loop of 14) and comprising a second groove shaped insulation material (loop of 13) for receiving the first strip shaped insulation materials (hook of 14) and at least one electrical conductor (11) disposed within the second strip shaped insulation material (13), wherein the first electrical cable (left 10) and second electrical cable (right 10) may be releasably joined using a releasable press-and-fit seal (i.e. hook and loop seal, Col 2, lines 39-54) to form a co-joined cable by mating the strip shaped insulation material (14) with the second groove shaped insulation material (loop of 13) and mating the second strip shaped insulation material (13) with the first groove shaped insulation material (loop of 14, Col 2, lines 35-44). With respect to claim 11, DeFlorio discloses the cable system (Fig 1) further comprising an actuator (i.e. zipper not

numbered), wherein the actuator (zipper) comprises a first end (bottom of zipper) defining a single aperture (where joined cables left and right 10) exit through which the first electrical cable (left 10) and second electrical cable (right 10) pass through; and a second end (top of zipper) defining a first and second aperture (left and right holes in which the cables left and right 10 enter) separated by a divider (separator at point of zipper), wherein the first electrical cable (left 10) passes through the first aperture (left side) and the second electrical cable (right 10) passes through the second aperture (right side), and wherein the actuator (zipper) is capable of bi-directional movement (up and down movement) along the cable system (Figs 1-2), and wherein movement of the actuator (zipper) in a first direction (upward) joins the first electrical cable (left 10) and second electrical cable (right 10, Fig 1) and movement of the actuator (zipper) in a second direction (downward) releases the first electrical cable (left 10) from the second electrical cable (right 10, Fig 2). With respect to claim 12, DeFlorio discloses that the first electrical cable (left 10) and second electrical cable (right 10) are joined using a releasable press-and-fit seal (i.e. hook and loop seal, Col 2, lines 39-54). With respect to claim 14, DeFlorio discloses that the strip shaped insulation material (14) further comprises a protruding edge (i.e. hook) for interlocking with the groove shaped insulation material (13, i.e. loop). With respect to claim 15, DeFlorio discloses an electrical cable system (Fig 1) comprising a first electrical cable (left 10) comprising at least one electrical conductor (12) disposed within the first insulation material (14); a second electrical cable (right 10) comprising at least one electrical conductor (11) disposed within a second insulation material (13), and a means (zipper) for releasably

joining the first electrical cable (left 10) with the second electrical cable (right 10) to form a co-joined cable (combined 10 as shown at the bottom of Figure 1). With respect to claim 16, DeFlorio discloses a method for managing an electrical cable (Col 1, lines 54-59) comprising providing a first electrical cable (left 10) having as strip shaped insulation (14) with at least one electrical conductor (12) disposed within the strip shaped insulation material (14), providing a second electrical cable (right 10) having a groove shaped insulation material (loop of 13) for receiving the strip shaped insulation material (14), wherein at least one electrical conductor (11) is disposed within the groove shaped insulation (loop of 13) and mating the strip shaped insulation material (14) with the groove shaped insulation material (13) to releasably join the first electrical cable (left 10) with the second electrical cable (right 10, Col 2, lines 39-54) using a releasable press-and-fit seal (i.e. hook and loop seal, Col 2, lines 39-54). With respect to claim 17, DeFlorio disclose a method comprising providing an actuator (i.e. zipper not numbered) comprising a first end (bottom of zipper) and a second end (top of zipper), wherein the first end (bottom of the zipper) defines a single aperture (where joined cables left and right 10 exit through) which the first electrical cable (left 10) and second electrical cable (right 10) pass through; and the second end (top of zipper) defines a first and second aperture (left and right holes in which the cables left and right 10 enter) separated by a divider (separator at point of zipper), wherein the first electrical cable (left 10) passes through the first aperture (left side) and the second electrical cable (right 10) passes through the second aperture (right side), and moving the actuator (zipper) in a first direction (upward) to join the first electrical cable (left 10) and second electrical cable

(right 10, Fig 1) and moving the actuator (zipper) in a second direction (downward) releases the first electrical cable (left 10) from the second electrical cable (right 10, Fig 2). With respect to claim 18, DeFlorio discloses an electrical cable system (Fig 1) comprising a first electrical cable (left 10) comprising at least one electrical conductor (12) disposed within the first insulation material (14); a second electrical cable (right 10) comprising at least one electrical conductor (11) disposed within the second insulation material (13), wherein the first electrical cable (left 10) and second electrical cable (right 10) may be releasably joined with a ziplock style seal (i.e. the left and right zipper has protrusions and grooves wherein the zipper are formed into a unitary part) to form a co-joined cable by inserting the first electrical cable (left 10) into the groove (grooves are formed between the protrusions of the zipper) of the second insulation material (13, Col 2, lines 35-44). With respect to claim 19, DeFlorio discloses the cable system (Fig 1) further comprising an actuator (i.e. zipper not numbered), wherein the actuator (zipper) comprises a first end (bottom of zipper) defining a single aperture (where joined cables left and right 10) exit through which the first electrical cable (left 10) and second electrical cable (right 10) pass through; and a second end (top of zipper) defining a first and second aperture (left and right holes in which the cables left and right 10 enter) separated by a divider (separator at point of zipper), wherein the first electrical cable (left 10) passes through the first aperture (left side) and the second electrical cable (right 10) passes through the second aperture (right side), and wherein the actuator (zipper) is capable of bi-directional movement (up and down movement) along the cable system (Figs 1-2), and wherein movement of the actuator (zipper) in a first direction

(upward) joins the first electrical cable (left 10) and second electrical cable (right 10, Fig 1) and movement of the actuator (zipper) in a second direction (downward) releases the first electrical cable (left 10) from the second electrical cable (right 10, Fig 2).

5. Claims 1, 4, 10, 13, 18, and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Tsuna (JP Pat Num 05-0628527). Tsuna discloses an electrical cable system (Figs 1-9) having a plurality of the individual cables having interlocking grooves and projections for allowing in a practical field the process of bending the cable at a cable site (abstract). Specifically, with respect to claim 1, Tsuna discloses an electrical cable system (Fig 2) comprising a first electrical cable (left 1a) comprising a strip shaped insulation material (left 3); at least one electrical conductor (left 2) disposed within the strip shaped insulation material (left 3); a second electrical cable (right 1a) comprising a groove shaped insulation material (right 3) for receiving the strip shaped insulation material (left 1a) at projection (4); at least one electrical conductor (right 2) disposed within the groove (right 5) of the groove shaped insulation material (right 3), wherein the first electrical cable (left 1a) and second electrical cable (right 1a) may be releasably joined to form a co-joined cable (Fig 2) by mating the strip shaped insulation material (left 3) with the groove shaped insulation material (right 3, constitution). With respect to claim 4, Tsuna discloses that the first and second insulation materials (left and right 3) may be made of PVC (paragraph 27). With respect to claim 10, Tsuna discloses an electrical cable system (Figs 1-2) comprising a first electrical cable (right 1a) comprising a first strip shaped insulation material (right 3); at least one electrical conductor (right 2) disposed within the first strip shaped insulation material (right 3)

comprising a first groove shaped insulation material (right 5); a second electrical cable (left 1a) comprising a second strip shaped insulation material (left 3) for inserting into the first groove shaped insulation material (right 5) and comprising a second groove shaped insulation material (left 5) for receiving the first strip shaped insulation materials (not shown) and at least one electrical conductor (left 2) disposed within the second strip shaped insulation material (left 1a), wherein the first electrical cable (right 1a) and second electrical cable (left 1a) may be releasably joined to form a co-joined cable by mating the strip shaped insulation material (Fig 2) with the second groove shaped insulation material (left 3) and mating the second strip shaped insulation material (left 4) with the first groove shaped insulation material (right 5). With respect to claim 13, Tsuna discloses that the first strip shaped insulation material (right 1a at 4), second strip shaped insulation material (left 1a at 4), first groove shaped insulation (right 1a at 5) and second groove shaped insulation material (right 1a at 5) may be made of PVC (paragraph 27). With respect to claim 18, Tsuna discloses an electrical cable system (Fig 2) comprising a first electrical cable (left 1a) comprising at least one electrical conductor (left 2) disposed within the first insulation material (left 3); a second electrical cable (right 1a) comprising at least one electrical conductor (right 2) disposed within the second insulation material (right 3), wherein the first electrical cable (left 1a) and second electrical cable (right 1a) may be releasably joined with a ziplock style seal (Fig 2) to form a co-joined cable (Fig 2) by inserting the first electrical cable (left 1a) into the groove (right 5) of the second insulation material (left 3, constitution). With respect to

claim 20, Tsuna discloses that the first and second insulation materials (left and right 3) may be made of PVC (paragraph 27).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 6-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over MacDonald, Jr et al (Pat Num 3,374,126, herein referred to as MacDonald) in view of DeFlorio (Pat Num 5,949,026). MacDonald discloses a headset (Fig 4) including a slider which is sliably attached to both the first and second cords, wherein the downwardly motion along the first and second cords allows the cords to separate (Col 2, lines 63-67). Specifically, with respect to claim 6, MacDonald discloses a headset (10) comprising a first speaker (18) coupled to a first electrical cable (32), a second speaker (21) coupled to a second electrical cable (34). With respect to claim 7, MacDonald discloses that the headset (10) further comprises a microphone (19) for receiving a voice audio signal (Col 4, lines 38-41). With respect to claim 9, MacDonald discloses that the electrical cable assembly (Fig 4) further comprises an actuator (30), wherein the actuator (30) comprises a first end (top of 30) defining a double aperture (30a & 30b) through which the first electrical cable (32) and second electrical cable (34) pass through; and a second end (bottom of 30) defining a first and second aperture (30a &

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30b) separated by a divider (separator at point of 30), wherein the first electrical cable (32) passes through the first aperture (30b) and the second electrical cable (34) passes through the second aperture (30a), and wherein the actuator (30) is capable of bi-directional movement (up and down movement) along the cable system (Fig 4, Col 4, lines 64-67), and wherein movement of the actuator (30) in a second direction (downward) releases the first electrical cable (32) from the second electrical cable (34, Col 5, lines 1-8).

However, MacDonald doesn't necessarily disclose the first cable discloses an electrical cable system comprising a first electrical cable comprising an electrical conductor disposed within a first insulation material; whereby the first electrical cable is shaped to form a first component of a releasable press and fit seal and a second electrical cable comprising a second electrical conductor disposed within the second insulation material, wherein the second insulation material is shaped to form a second component of the releasable press and fit seal to form a co-joined cable by mating the strip shaped insulation material with the groove shaped insulation material (claim 6), nor the first insulation material being a strip shaped and the second insulation material being a groove shaped, wherein the first electrical cable and second electrical cable may be releasably joined to form a co-joined cable by inserting the first insulation material into the second insulation material (claim 8), nor the actuator comprising a first end defining a single aperture through which the first electrical cable and second electrical cable pass through; and wherein movement of the actuator in a first direction joins the first electrical cable (left 10) and second electrical cable (claim 9).

DeFlorio teaches an electrical cable system (Figs 1-4) prevents intertwining of the individual cables and provides a means for combining the cables as one combined entity (Col 1, lines 54-59). Specifically, with respect to claim 6, DeFlorio teaches an electrical cable system (Fig 1) comprising a first electrical cable (left 10) comprising an electrical conductor (12) disposed within a first insulation material (14); whereby the first electrical cable (left 10) is shaped to form a first component of a releasable press and fit seal (i.e. hook and loop, Col 2, lines 29-44), and a second electrical cable (right 10) comprising a second electrical conductor (11) disposed within the second insulation material (13), wherein the second insulation material (13) is shaped to form a second component of the releasable press and fit seal (hook and loop, Col 2, lines 29-44) to form a co-joined cable by mating the strip shaped insulation material (14) with the groove shaped insulation material (13, Col 2, lines 35-44). With respect to claim 8, DeFlorio teaches that the first insulation material (14) is strip shaped and the second insulation material (13) is groove shaped, wherein the first electrical cable (21) and second electrical cable (23) may be releasably joined to form a co-joined cable by inserting the first insulation material (top 31 at 35) into the second insulation material (middle 31 at 33'). With respect to claim 9, DeFlorio teaches that the electrical cable assembly (Fig 1) further comprises an actuator (i.e. zipper not numbered), wherein the actuator (zipper) comprises a first end (bottom of zipper) defining a single aperture (where joined cables left and right 10) exit through which the first electrical cable (left 10) and second electrical cable (right 10) pass through; and a second end (top of zipper) defining a first and second aperture (left and right holes in which the cables left

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and right 10 enter) separated by a divider (separator at point of zipper), wherein the first electrical cable (left 10) passes through the first aperture (left side) and the second electrical cable (right 10) passes through the second aperture (right side), and wherein the actuator (zipper) is capable of bi-directional movement (up and down movement) along the cable system (Figs 1-2), and wherein movement of the actuator (zipper) in a first direction (upward) joins the first electrical cable (left 10) and second electrical cable (right 10, Fig 1) and movement of the actuator (zipper) in a second direction (downward) releases the first electrical cable (left 10) from the second electrical cable (right 10, Fig 2).

With respect to claims 6 & 8-9, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of cables at the time the invention was made to modify the cables and actuator of MacDonald to comprise the cable configuration as taught by DeFlorio because DeFlorio teaches that such a configuration prevents intertwining of the individual cables and provides a means for combining the cables as one combined entity (Col 1, lines 54-59).

Response to Arguments

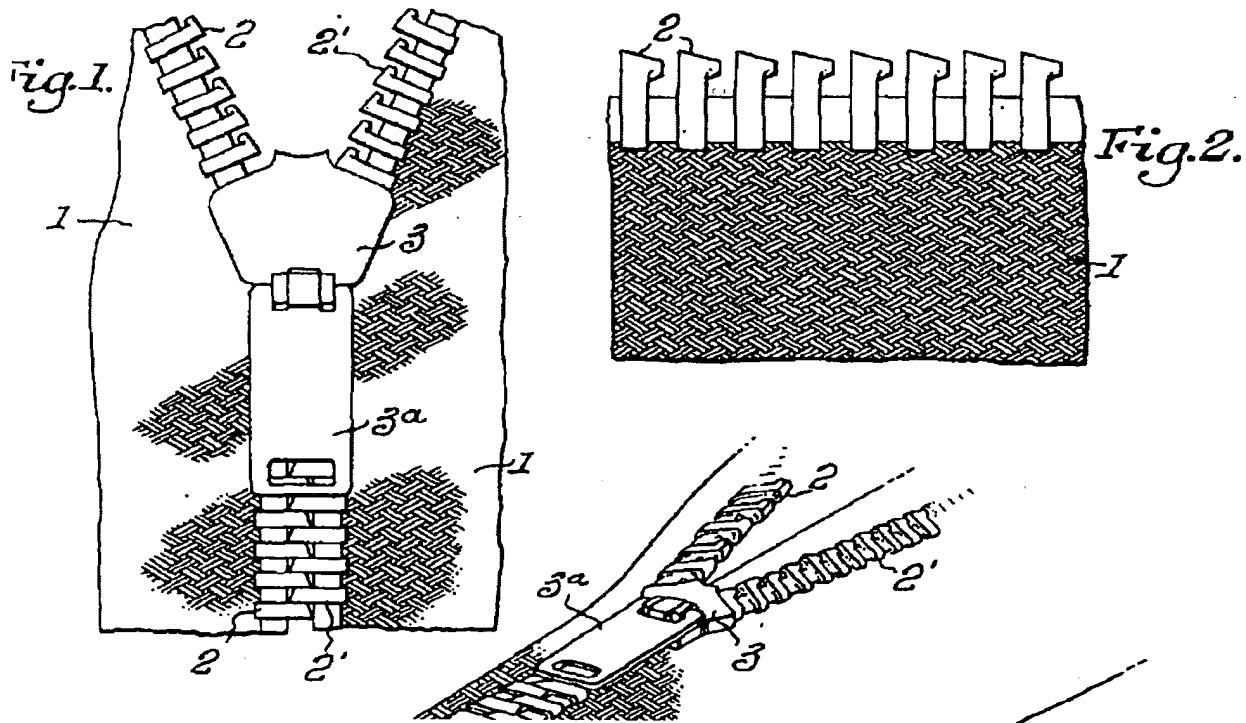
8. Applicant's arguments filed August 12, 2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Specifically, the applicant argues the following:

- A) DeFlorio doesn't teach or suggest mating a first and second electrical cable with a press and fit seal but rather illustrates a zipper which is zipped together and therefore cannot anticipate the claims.

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B) Basconi doesn't teach or suggest mating a first and second electrical cable with a press and fit seal but rather illustrates several transmission lines being tacked together and therefore cannot anticipate the claims.

With respect to argument A, the examiner respectfully traverses. It is unclear how the applicant can state that DeFlorio doesn't teach a press and fit seal. DeFlorio clearly teaches two conductors which are insulated from each other by an insulation cover. The insulation cover comprises on the inside edges of the covers, two non-electrically conductive zippers which are utilized to join the two insulated conductors together. DeFlorio clearly discloses that the configuration of the zipper, is well known configuration such as the loop and hook configuration. For illustration purposes a loop and hook configuration is illustrated below.



Clearly, as illustrated above, each side of the zipper comprises protrusions and grooves, wherein the protrusions are press fitted in the grooves by the zipper itself. Therefore, DeFlorio clearly teaches a first and second cable (left and right 10) comprising first and second insulation materials (left and right 14 & 13), wherein the insulation material comprises a press and fit seal (pushing the zipper upward to join the two cables thereby forming a unitary zipper) that may be releasably joined (pushing the zipper downward to pull the two cables apart to form two separate cables). In light of the above comments, the examiner respectfully submits that the rejection of claims 1-2, 5, 10-12, and 14-19 under 35 USC 102(b) is proper and just.

With respect to argument B, the examiner respectfully submits that this argument is moot, based on the new rejection of the amended claims 1 & 10 with respect to claims 4 & 13.

Conclusion

9. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Communication

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to William H. Mayo III whose telephone number is (571)-272-1978. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30am-6:00 pm (alternate Fridays off).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Dean Reichard can be reached on (571) 272-2800 ext 31. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



William H. Mayo III

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Primary Examiner
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WHM III
October 8, 2004